National licensing exam Pakistan

Flail Chest

• Definition: ≥2 fractures in ≥2 consecutive ribs

• Most common cause of respiratory failure in flail chest: Underlying pulmonary contusion

• Best treatment for flail chest: Analgesia + ventilation (CPAP/ETT)

Troponin I is the most specific marker for MI.

 Troponin elevates within 3-6 hrs; lasts 7-10 days.

ST-elevation indicates myocardial injury.

 MONA for MI: Morphine, Oxygen, Nitroglycerin, Aspirin.

 Nitroglycerin: causes headache & hypotension

Do NOT give nitro if SBP < 90 mmHg.

 Aspirin prevents platelet aggregation

Beta blockers reduce cardiac workload.

 ACE inhibitors cause dry cough & hyperkalemia

 Heart failure hallmark: dyspnea + fatigue.

 Right-sided HF = systemic congestion.

 Left-sided HF = pulmonary congestion.

 S3 gallop = early sign of HF

Acromegaly

First line: Transsphenoidal surgical resection

If surgery isn't possible: Somatostatin analogues like octerotide

Hyperprolactinemia

Best initial: dopamine agonist like cabergoline or bromocriptine

If any adenoma: go for surgery

Digoxin toxicity: nausea, visual halos, bradycardia.

 Hold digoxin if HR < 60 bpm.

Potassium levels affect digoxin toxicity.

Pulmonary edema: pink frothy sputum.

 Priority for pulmonary edema: high Fowler's + oxygen.

Hypertensive crisis: BP > 180/120 + target organ damage.

 First-line HTN drugs: ACEIs, ARBs, thiazides.

DASH diet: low salt, high fruits & vegetables.

DVT classic sign: unilateral calf pain/swelling.

Never massage suspected DVT.

Heparin antidote: Protamine sulfate.

Warfarin antidote: Vitamin K.

Normal INR on warfarin: 2-3 (2.5-3.5 for valves).

Cardioversion is synchronized; defibrillation is not.

Defibrillate V-fib and pulseless V-tach.

SHOCK ABLE RYTHM

Shock → CPR → Rhythm check → Shock → CPR + Epinephrine → Rhythm check → Shock → CPR + Amiodarone

UN-SHOCK ABLE RYTHM

CPR → Epinephrine → Rhythm check → CPR → Epinephrine

SHOULDER JOINT MOVEMENTS

• 0-15°: Supraspinatus

• 15-90°: Deltoid muscle

• >90°-180°: trapezius + serratus anterior

• Adduction: Latissimus dorsi + Pectoralis major

Hypersensitivity Reaction types "ACID"

Type I: A-naphylaxis

Type II: C-ytotoxic - mediated

Type III: I-mmune - complex

Type IV: D-elayed hypersensitivity..

Epilepsy

Drug of choice for absence seizure: Ethosuximide

Alternative DOC for absence seizure: Valproate

DOC for status epilepticus Lorazepam

Long-term treatment after status epilepticus: Phenytoin/Fosphenytoin

Temporal lobe epilepsy is the most common focal epilepsy

Febrile seizures usually occur between 6 months to 5 years

Cushing's Triad:

Consists of bradycardia, hypertension, and irregular respiration.

Charcot's Triad:

Consists of fever, jaundice, and right upper quadrant pain.

Beck's Triad:

Consists of hypotension, raised JVP, and muffled heart sounds.

Virchow's Triad:

Includes stasis of blood flow, endothelial injury, and Hypercoagulabilty.

Rice Water Stool: Cholera

Red Currant Jelly Stool: Intussusception

Pea Soup Stool: Typhoid

Rust-Colored Sputum: Pneumococcal Pneumonia

Anchovy Sauce Pus: Amoebic Liver Abscess

Sulfur Granules: Actinomycosis

- Black Eschar: Anthrax

Strawberry Tongue: Kawasaki Disease

Pseudomembrane: Diphtheria

Koplik Spots: Measles

APPENDICITIS

Nerve damaged during appendectomy: Iliohypogastric nerve

Artery damaged during appendectomy: deep circumflex iliac artery

If both given = Iliohypogastric nerve>deep circumflex iliac artery.

Most common position of appendix = retrocecal.

Acute appendicitis+ extension of hip causes pain = retrocecal

Appendix blood supply by = appendicular artery

Pain of appendix felt through= T10

During appendectomy, incision given at = McBurney's point (mid point between umbilicus & Ant sup iliac spine).

SIGNS U NEED TO KNOW

 Kernig sign: Meningitis

 Raccoon eyes: Ant. cranial fossa fracture

 Brudzinski sign: Meningitis

 Romberg sign: Sensory Ataxia

 Lhermitte sign: Cervical cord lesion / Multiple sclerosis

 Courvoisier sign: Palpable gallbladder with obstructive jaundice

 Steeple sign: Croup

 Thumb sign: Epiglottitis

 Double bubble sign: Duodenal atresia

 Water lily sign: Hydatid cyst

☕ Coffee bean sign: Sigmoid volvulus

 Ground glass sign: Diffuse alveolar/interstitial disease

 Trendelenburg sign: Gluteus maximus weakness

 Froment sign: Ulnar nerve palsy

➡ Mobius sign: Defective convergence in Graves disease

 Dalrymple sign: Lid retraction in Graves disease

 Krussmaul sign: Raised JVP on inspiration

REMEMBER CLUBBING OF NAILS

C- Cyanotic heart disease, Cystic fibrosis

L- Lung cancer, Lung abscess

U- Ulcerative colitis

B- Bronchiectasis

B - Benign or malignant tumors (lung/pleura)

I - Infective endocarditis, Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

N - Neoplasms (especially intrathoracic)

G - Gastrointestinal diseases (IBD, cirrhosis)

Universal Recipient: AB POSITIVE

Universal Donor: O NEGATIVE

❤*NRE Prep by Dr Arslan Ashraf*

Remaining Mcqs Key

* A patient with flail chest will most likely present with:

A. Increased chest expansion

B. Paradoxical chest movement

C. Bradycardia

D. Hyper-resonance

Ans: Paradoxical chest movement

A 25-year-old cook is brought into the emergency department following an accident in the kitchen. A pan of hot cooking oil had spilled over half of his back and over both his legs and he has

sustained extensive burns in this distribution. He weighs 70 kg. Calculate the additional volume of crystalloid this patient will require in the first 8 hours (from the time of his burn) of his treatment using the Parkland formula and the Wallace Rule of Nines.

A. 250 mL

B. 3,150 mL

C. 6,300 mL

D. 12,600 mL

Ans: 4 mL × 70 kg × 45% = 12, 600 mL total; first 8 hours requires half):C. 6,300 mL

Which of the following techniques does not provide a definitive airway?

A. Cricothyroidotomy

B. Nasotracheal tube

C. Laryngeal mask airway

D. Endotracheal tube

Ans: C. Laryngeal mask airway

Which one of the following radiological finding is present in Cardiac Achalasia?

A. Apple core appearance

B. Bird’s beak appearance

C. Double bubble sign

D. Ogilvie sign

Ans: B. Bird's beak appearance

Which one of the following imaging studies shows “apple core appearance” in a case of colonic carcinoma?

A. Barium enema

B. Barium follow-through

C. Barium meal

D. Barium swallow

Ans: A. Barium enema

Most common congenital abdominal wall defect is:

A. Gastroschisis

B. Omphalocele

C. Umbilical hernia

D. Diaphragmatic hernia

Ans: Umbilical hernia

A mother brings her 5-week-old son to the paediatric outpatient clinic. She is concerned as he has been having episodes of forceful vomiting after feeds for the last 2 weeks. She says her son always seems hungry and now is beginning to appear

lethargic. Examination of the child reveals mild dehydration and presence of a smooth, firm, non-tender mass in the right upper quadrant of abdomen. Blood tests are sent. What biochemical abnormalities would you expect to find?

A. Hyperchloraemic, respiratory alkalosis

B. Hypochloraemic, hyperkalaemic, metabolic alkalosis

C. Hypochloraemic, hypokalaemic, metabolic alkalosis

D. Hyponatraemic, metabolic acidosis

Ans: C. Hypochloraemic, hypokalaemic, metabolic alkalosis

28. An 8-year-old girl presents in OPD with facial puffiness for two days. She has cola colored urine. She has some periorbital swelling and edema feet. Urine examination reveals, proteinuria +, WBC’s 3-4 /HPF, few RBCs and granular casts. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Hemolytic uremic syndrome

B. Acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis

C. IgA nephropathy

D. Nephrotic syndrome

Ans: PSGN

SURGERY AND ALLIED

29. A 30-year-old male patient suffered a gunshot injury to the

abdomen. On examination, the abdomen is generalized tender, and fecal matter is coming out of the wound. How will you classify the wound?

A. Clean

B. Clean contaminated

C. Contaminated

D. Dirty

Ans: Dirty

30. A 60-year-old diabetic patient presents with a postoperative wound infection. Which factor most significantly impairs wound healing?

A. Increased collagen synthesis

B. Enhanced angiogenesis

C. Poor tissue perfusion

D. Increased fibroblast activity

Ans: Poor Tissue Perfusion

31. A male baby has presented with prolonged bleeding after circumcision. His two elder brothers had similar complaints. Which of the following is deficient in this patient?

A. Calcium

B. Factor VIII

C. Factor X

D. Iron

Ans: Factor VIII

32. A burn patient has erythema and blistering involving the epidermis and part of dermis. Burn type?

A. First-degree

B. Superficial partial thickness

C. Full thickness

D. Fourth-degree

Ans: B. Superficial partial thickness

A 14-year-old girl presents with complaints of a soft, cystic, and rubbery swelling on the lateral side of her left eyebrow since birth. What is the probable clinical diagnosis?

A. Dermoid cyst

B. Desmoid tumor

C. Lipoma

D. Sebaceous cyst

Ans: A. Dermoid cyst

A 34-year-old African developed an ugly scar over his left shoulder after a burn injury. The scar grew beyond the original site of injury, accompanied by severe pruritus. What is the

probable diagnosis?

A. Basal cell carcinoma

B. Keloid

C. Lipoma

D. Sebaceous cyst

Ans: B. Keloid

2. A patient presents with hip fracture and externally rotated shortened limb. What is the likely diagnosis?

A. Femoral shaft fracture

B. Intertrochanteric fracture

C. Pelvic fracture

D. Acetabular fracture

Ans: B. Intertrochanteric fracture

3. A patient presents to his orthopedic surgeon, complaining of a swelling on his wrist. On examination, there is a focal swelling on the dorsal aspect of the wrist. It is smooth and non-tender. The overlying skin is normal and moves freely over the mass, however it seems to be fixed to the tendon. What is the likely diagnosis?

A. Sebaceous cyst

B. Lipoma

C. Ganglion

D. Fibroma

Ans: C. Ganglion

4. A 44-year-old male presents to A&E with an open fracture of the right tibia. There is extensive soft tissue loss. Which one of the following will be the preferred method for bone stabilization?

A. Bone grafting

B. Cast immobilization

C. External fixator

D. Internal fixation

Ans: C. External fixator

Loss of pain and temperature with preserved touch in a limb is suggestive of:

A. Complete cord injury

B. Brown-Sequard syndrome

C. Anterior cord syndrome

D. Posterior cord syndrome

Ans: C. Anterior cord syndrome

A patient is admitted from the emergency department with sudden onset urinary incontinence. The patient has previously

been seen in the back pain clinic by the spinal surgeon. On examination you note a large palpable bladder. Neurologic examination reveals weakness of knee flexion on the right, plantar flexion of the left and reduced ankle jerks bilaterally. Plantars are down-going on both sides. You also note patchy mixed sensory loss bilaterally. The diagnosis is:

A. Cauda equina syndrome

B. L3 radiculopathy

C. Conus medullaris

D. Anterior cord syndrome

Ans: A. Cauda equina syndrome

Which one of the following forms the innermost layer of the scalp?

A. Loose connective tissue

B. Aponeurotic layer (galea)

C. Pericranium

D. Dense connective tissue

Ans: C. Pericranium

A 28-year-old male motorcyclist is brought into the emergency department. You, as the doctor on call, are asked to assess his consciousness as part of primary survey. He is unresponsive when you speak to him, but, on rubbing his sternum, opens his eyes and tries to push your hand away. During assessment he also mutters something that you are unable to understand. His

Glasgow Coma Scale score is:

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 10

Ans: (Eyes to pain = 2, Verbal incomprehensible = 2, Motor localizes pain = 5): C. 9

49. A patient presents with sudden limb pain, pallor, absent pulses on that limb:

A. Chronic ischemia

B. Acute arterial occlusion

C. Deep vein thrombosis

D. Varicose veins

Ans: B. Acute arterial occlusion

50. Which one of the following is the most commonly performed non-invasive test for the detection of “deep venous thrombosis”?

A. CT angiography

B. Magnetic Resonance Angiography

C. Venous Doppler

D. Venography

Ans: C. Venous Doppler

51. A 20-year-old woman was resuscitated in the emergency department and required the insertion of a chest drain. The drain was removed 2 days later before she was discharged. She re-presents 10 days later complaining of chest pain associated with high grade fever and sweats. An empyema is suspected and a chest radiograph confirms a collection. The most appropriate next course of action is:

A. Intravenous antibiotics for 6 weeks

B. Needle tap and aspiration

C. Chest drain reinsertion

D. Observation for 48 hours

Ans: C. Chest drain reinsertion

52. Which one of the following is the most common lung malignancy in smokers?

A. Adenocarcinoma

B. Mesothelioma

C. Oat cell carcinoma

D. Squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: D. Squamous cell carcinoma

53. Unintentional weight loss, anemia, and altered bowel habits suggest:

A. Gastritis

B. Hemorrhoids

C. Colorectal cancer

D. IBS

Ans: C. Colorectal cancer

54. Alpha-fetoprotein is raised in a patient with:

A. Prostatic cancer

B. Renal cell carcinoma

C. Hepatocellular carcinoma

D. Colonic carcinoma

Ans: C. Hepatocellular carcinoma

55. A 68-year-old man presents with a 10-week history of a rapidly growing mass in the midline of the neck. Over the past 10 weeks, he has begun to feel exhausted and is unable to walk without getting shortness of breath. He has hoarseness of voice in the last 2 weeks. The presentation is likely to be with:

A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve damage

B. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

C. Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid

D. Papillary carcinoma of the thyroid

Ans: Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid

56. During general anesthesia, a patient develops malignant hyperthermia. Drug of choice is:

Ans: Dentrolene

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162. 45-year-old coal worker has developed a cough. His CT scan chest reveals enlarged hilar lymph nodes which are jet black in color. Which of the following is the most likely cause for this appearance of the hilar nodes?

A. Anthracotic pigment

B. Hemosiderosis

C. Lipochrome deposits

D. Melanin accumulation

Answer: A. Anthracotic pigment

163. Stool examination of a six-year-old boy revealed pear-shaped flagellate organisms, which had two nuclei. What is the most likely organism?

A. Entamaebahistolytica

B. Giardia lamblia

C. Cryptosporidium

D. Entaemba coli

Answer: B. Giardia lamblia

164. 30-year-old female has a history of frequent nosebleeds and increased menstrual flow. On physical examination, petechiae and purpura are present on the skin of her extremities. Laboratory studies show normal prothrombin time and platelet count but decreased Von Willebrand factor activity. This patient most likely has a derangement in which of the following steps in hemostasis?

A. Platelet adhesion

B. Platelet aggregation

C. Prothrombin inhibition

D. Vasoconstriction

Answer: A. Platelet adhesion

165. A transudate is edema fluid:

A. Rich in proteins

B. Rich in neutrophils

C. Rich in albumin

D. Low in proteins

Answer: D. Low in proteins

166. The most common site of osteosarcoma is:

A. Skull

B. Spine

C. Knee

D. Hip bone

Answer: C. Knee

167. A 20-year-old man was stabbed on the upper arm. He received emergency treatment and his wound healed. He developed a raised hypertrophic scar with borders extending beyond the original wound, and it did not regress. Which of the following best describes this condition?

A. Cicatrix

B. Keloid

C. Callus

D. Granulation tissue

Answer: B. Keloid

168. 65-year-old female underwent extensive gynecologic surgery for squamous carcinoma of the cervix and she was taking broad spectrum antibiotics. She had a central venous catheter placed on the day of surgery. On 3rd post-op day patient became febrile. On 8th day, cultures of blood grew gram-positive organisms that were ovoid and reproduced by budding. Which of the following microorganisms is most likely responsible for the patient’s condition?

A. Enterococcus faecalis

B. Candida albicans

C. Staphylococcus aureus

D. Staphylococcus epidermidis

Answer: B. Candida albicans

Old man presents with fever, night sweats, weight loss, and a persistent cough producing blood-streaked sputum for 2 months. Chest X-ray reveals cavitary lesions in the right upper lobe. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Bronchiectasis

B. Lung abscess

C. Pulmonary embolism

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: D. Tuberculosis

Cough is a typical side effect of:

A. Angiotensin receptor blockers

B. ACE Inhibitors

C. Beta blockers

D. Loop Diuretics

Answer: B. ACE Inhibitors

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

A 30-year-old housewife visited a gynecologist for her prenatal checkup. Her mother died of breast cancer and she is worried about inheriting the disease. What would be the most appropriate advice for her?

A. Annual Mammography

B. Regular breast self-examination

C. Fine needle aspiration

D. Thermography

Answer: B. Regular breast self-examination

In order to prevent congenital rubella syndrome, which one of the following is the first priority group for rubella vaccination?

A. Vaccinating all children aged 1 to 14 years

B. Non-pregnant women 15 to 34 years of age

C. All children at one year of age

D. Children up to 5 years of age

Answer: B. Non-pregnant women 15 to 34 years of age

Commonest cause of blindness in Pre-school children is:

A. Maternal Rubella

B. Vit A deficiency

C. Accidental injury

D. Congenital cataract

Answer: B. Vit A deficiency

When a new treatment is developed that delays deaths but does not produce recovery from a chronic disease, which of the following will occur?

A. Prevalence of the disease will decrease

B. Incidence of the disease will increase

C. Prevalence of the disease will increase

D. Incidence of the disease will decrease

Answer: C. Prevalence of the disease will increase

A patient of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is prescribed Anti Tuberculous Therapy. Which of the following vitamins should he be advised in addition to the improvement in nutrition?

A. Niacin

B. Pyridoxine

C. Riboflavin

D. Thiamine

Answer: B. Pyridoxine

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (ENT)

6-year-old child presents with foul smelling nasal discharge and

unilateral nasal obstruction for the last 3 months. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

A. Foreign body nose

B. Antrochoanal polyp

C. Mucous plug

D. Nasal myiasis

Answer: A. Foreign body nose

A 4-year-old child presents to the outpatient department with complaints of disturbed sleep, mouth breathing and snoring. On examination, nose and oropharynx are unremarkable. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Enlarged adenoids

B. Enlarged tonsils

C. Gross deviated septum

D. Rhinosinusitis

Answer: A. Enlarged adenoids

1. 7-year-old boy presents with fever, rapidly progressing dyspnea and stridor for 1 day. Digital X-ray of soft tissue neck lateral view shows positive thumb sign. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute epiglottitis

B. Acute laryngotracheobronchitis

C. Syphilis of larynx

D. Laryngeal tuberculosis

Answer: A. Acute epiglottitis

52. 6-year-old child known case of acute otitis media. After three days of illness he developed severe headache, nausea, photophobia, high grade fever. On examination there was neck stiffness. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cerebellar abscess

B. Extradural abscess

C. Meningitis

D. Sigmoid sinus thrombosis

Answer: C. Meningitis

153. A 16-year boy, while playing cricket was hit by the ball on his left ear. Bleeding started from the ear after injury. He was taken to hospital emergency. On examination of ear, pinna was slightly swollen and external auditory canal was full of clotted blood. Rinne’s test was negative on left side and positive on right side. Weber is lateralized to the left. Apart from the complaint of deafness in left ear, boy is otherwise stable. The most important management at this stage is:

A. Clean the blood and advise about water precautions and follow up

B. Clean the blood clot from external auditory canal with suction

C. Do not clean the blood clot and prescribe antibiotic ear drops

D. Do not clean the blood clot and advice prophylactic oral antibiotics

Answer: C. Do not clean the blood clot and prescribe antibiotic ear drops

154. 14-year-old boy presents with left sided scanty purulent ear discharge over the past few years. He is now experiencing severe postural imbalance, associated nausea and vomiting for the last two days. Which of the following is most likely complication in this case?

A. Acute Petrositis

B. Acute Labyrinthitis

C. Acute Mastoiditis

D. Otogenic Meningitis

Answer: B. Acute Labyrinthitis

67-year-old female has been treated in the hospital for pneumonia and is bed ridden for the past three weeks. She is examined on a morning round and is found to have a swollen right leg. It is tender to palpation but not warm. Which of the underlying pathology is responsible for the changes in her leg?

A. Edema

B. Deep vein thrombus

C. Cellulitis

D. Septic embolization

Answer: B. Deep vein thrombus

APPLIED ANATOMY

170. A pregnant woman did not take folic acid supplementation during early pregnancy. The fetus is diagnosed with a neural tube defect. During which time period does neural tube closure normally occur?

A. Week 1-2

B. Week 3-4

C. Week 5-6

D. Week 8-10

Answer: B. Week 3-4

171. A 35-year-old male presents with complaints of early baldness and is diagnosed as having a testicular tumor. Which one of the following is the most likely site of origin for this tumor?

A. Spermatogonia

B. Sertoli Cells

C. Leydig Cells

D. Myoid Cells

Answer: C. Leydig Cells

172. After amputation, a 46-year-old man complains of severe pain at the end of the limb. Physician explained that at the distal end of the injured peripheral nerve; the newly growing axons may form a swelling as a source of spontaneous pain. What is this swelling known as?

A. Astrocytoma

B. Glioma

C. Myeloma

D. Neuroma

Answer: D. Neuroma

173. A 40-year-old lady complains that skin on right side of her face becomes red, hot and dry and she is unable to close that eye completely. Damage to which one of the following nerve fibers may be responsible for this clinical condition?

A. Parasympathetic

B. General somatic afferent

C. General visceral afferent

D. Sympathetic

Answer: Para Sympathetic

174. A patient with pontine hemorrhage presents with pinpoint pupils. Which one of the following arteries is most likely to be damaged?

A. Anterior cerebral

B. Basilar

C. Middle cerebral

D. Posterior inferior cerebellar

Answer: B. Basilar

175. What exits from the stylomastoid foramen?

A. Accessory Nerve

B. Facial Nerve

C. Glossopharyngeal Nerve

D. Hypoglossal Nerve

Answer: B. Facial Nerve

76. Midline neck swelling that moves upward on protrusion of tongue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Branchial cyst

B. Thyroglossal duct cyst

C. Dermoid cyst

D. Cystic Hygroma

Answer: B. Thyroglossal duct cyst

77. A young boy had a fracture of left shoulder after which he had loss of sensation on the upper lateral side of arm, the nerve

involved is:

A. Axillary

B. Median

C. Radial

D. Musculocutaneous

Answer: A. Axillary

78. CT scan of a 45-year old women with carcinoma head of pancreas showed a local spread. Which of the following structure is most likely to be involved?

A. Celiac artery

B. Bile duct

C. Right kidney

D. Greater sac

Answer: B. Bile duct

79. A patient presents after an ankle injury. He is unable to plantarflex the foot and has loss of sensation over the sole. Which nerve is most likely affected?

A. Common peroneal nerve

B. Deep peroneal nerve

C. Tibial nerve

D. Sural nerve

Answer: C. Tibial nerve

80. A 30-year-old man sustains a stab injury to the upper thigh just below the inguinal ligament. He is unable to extend his knee and has diminished sensation over the anterior thigh and medial leg. Which nerve is most likely injured?

A. Obturator nerve

B. Femoral nerve

C. Sciatic nerve

D. Tibial nerve

Answer: B. Femoral nerve

FORENSIC MEDICINE

181. What is the doctrine under which surgeon is also held responsible for leaving swab in the patient abdomen by the nurse?

A. Civil negligence

B. Contributory negligence

C. Novus-actus-Interveniens

D. Vicarious liability

Answer: D. Vicarious liability

182. Activated charcoal is frequently used in the management of

poisoning cases. Its mechanism of action is:

A. Hydrolysis of poison

B. Dilution of poison

C. Adsorption of poison

D. Neutralization of poison

Answer: C. Adsorption of poison

128. 23-year-old man presents with painful genital ulcers. On examination, multiple small vesicles that rupture to form shallow ulcers, associated with inguinal lymphadenopathy. He reports unprotected sexual activity. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Herpes genitalis

B. Primary syphilis

C. Lymphogranuloma venereum

D. Gonococcal urethritis

Answer: A. Herpes genitalis

129. A 60-year-old man presents with painless, firm, non-tender cervical lymphadenopathy. He also reports night sweats, weight loss, and fever. Excisional biopsy shows Reed-Sternberg cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Hodgkin lymphoma

B. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

C. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: A. Hodgkin lymphoma

130. A 55-year-old woman presents with fatigue and recurrent infections. Laboratory tests reveal pancytopenia. Bone marrow biopsy shows hypercellularity with ≥20% blasts. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute myeloid leukemia

B. Chronic myeloid leukemia

C. Myelodysplastic syndrome

D. Aplastic anemia

Answer: A. Acute myeloid leukemia

131. A 65-year-old man presents with bone pain, recurrent infections, and easy bruising. Laboratory tests show normocytic anemia, hypercalcemia, and monoclonal spike on serum protein electrophoresis. Bone marrow biopsy shows >10% plasma cells. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

A. Bortezomib

B. Rituximab

C. Imatinib

D. Cyclophosphamide

Answer: A. Bortezomib

132. A 45-year-old man presents to the emergency department with sudden severe shortness of breath, hypotension, and distended neck veins. ECG shows sinus tachycardia and chest X-ray shows mediastinal widening. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Tension pneumothorax

B. Pulmonary embolism

C. Acute myocardial infarction

D. Cardiac tamponade

Answer: D. Cardiac tamponade

133. A 22-year-old woman presents to the emergency department with breathlessness, chest tightness, and wheezing for the last 3 hours. She has a history of asthma and uses salbutamol inhaler. Her respiratory rate is 32/min, heart rate is 120 bpm, and SpO2 is 88% on room air, diffuse expiratory wheezes are heard bilaterally. Peak expiratory flow rate is 55% of predicted. What is the most appropriate initial management?

A. Continuous nebulized bronchodilators

B. IV glucose with insulin

C. IM Magnesium sulphate

D. Non-invasive ventilation

Answer: A. Continuous nebulized bronchodilators

An 18-year-old girl presents to emergency room with history of

suicidal attempt with Alprazolam. An antidote is administered along with gastric lavage and other supportive measures. Which of the following drugs is most likely to be given in this patient?*

A. Flumazenil

B. Fomepizole

C. Naltrexone

D. Varenicline

Answer: A. Flumazenil

OPHTHALMOLOGY (EYE)

9. A middle aged worker presents to you with accidental exposure of eye to battery acid. What immediate step would you take?

A. Take detailed history

B. Complete physical examination

C. Checking visual acuity

D. Copious irrigation of eye

Answer: D. Copious irrigation of eye

10. Decreased near vision after the age of 40 years is most commonly caused by:

A. Myopia

B. Macular Degeneration

C. Presbyopia

D. Keratoconus

Answer: C. Presbyopia

11. A myopic patient presents with curtain falling in front of vision, preceded by flashes of light. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Age related Macular Degeneration

B. Myopic Degeneration

C. Retinal Detachment

D. Central Retinal Vein Occlusion

Answer: C. Retinal Detachment

12. A patient comes to you with pain, redness and photophobia in right eye. Examination shows circum-corneal congestion. Which condition is most likely?

A. Blepharitis

B. Bacterial Conjunctivitis

C. Uveitis

D. Orbital cellulitis

Answer: C. Uveitis

13. A young boy complains of difficulty in reading white board in

the class but has no problem in reading books. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

A. Myopia

B. Hypermetropia

C. Astigmatism

D. Presbyopia

Answer: A. Myopia

14. Which of the following medication immediately lowers intraocular pressure in an attack of acute congestive glaucoma?

A. Pilocarpine

B. Timol

C. Mannitol

D. Atropine

Answer: C. Mannitol

OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (ENT)

6-year-old child presents with foul smelling nasal discharge and unilateral nasal obstruction for the last 3 months. Which of the following is most likely diagnosis?

A. Foreign body nose

B. Antrochoanal polyp

C. Mucous plug

D. Nasal myiasis

Answer: A. Foreign body nose

A 4-year-old child presents to the outpatient department with complaints of disturbed sleep, mouth breathing and snoring. On examination, nose and oropharynx are unremarkable. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Enlarged adenoids

B. Enlarged tonsils

C. Gross deviated septum

D. Rhinosinusitis

Answer: A. Enlarged adenoids

1. 7-year-old boy presents with fever, rapidly progressing dyspnea and stridor for 1 day. Digital X-ray of soft tissue neck lateral view shows positive thumb sign. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute epiglottitis

B. Acute laryngotracheobronchitis

C. Syphilis of larynx

D. Laryngeal tuberculosis

Answer: A. Acute epiglottitis

52. 6-year-old child known case of acute otitis media. After three days of illness he developed severe headache, nausea, photophobia, high grade fever. On examination there was neck stiffness. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cerebellar abscess

B. Extradural abscess

C. Meningitis

D. Sigmoid sinus thrombosis

Answer: C. Meningitis

153. A 16-year boy, while playing cricket was hit by the ball on his left ear. Bleeding started from the ear after injury. He was taken to hospital emergency. On examination of ear, pinna was slightly swollen and external auditory canal was full of clotted blood. Rinne's test was negative on left side and positive on right side. Weber is lateralized to the left. Apart from the complaint of deafness in left ear, boy is otherwise stable. The most important management at this stage is:

A. Clean the blood and advise about water precautions and follow up

B. Clean the blood clot from external auditory canal with suction

C. Do not clean the blood clot and prescribe antibiotic ear drops

D. Do not clean the blood clot and advice prophylactic oral antibiotics

Answer: C. Do not clean the blood clot and prescribe prophylactic oral antibiotics

154. 14-year-old boy presents with left sided scanty purulent ear discharge over the past few years. He is now experiencing severe postural imbalance, associated nausea and vomiting for the last two days. Which of the following is most likely complication in this case?

A. Acute Petrositis

B. Acute Labyrinthitis

C. Acute Mastoiditis

D. Otogenic Meningitis

Answer: B. Acute Labyrinthitis

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139. A man is rushed to casualty after a

road traffic accident with massive blood loss needing emergency transfusion. There is no time for cross-match. Patient can receive any of the four blood groups. What is the patient's blood group?

A. AB negative

B. AB positive

C. O negative

D. O positive

• Correct Answer: AB positive

140. A 70-year-old patient presented with easy fatigability,

exertional dyspnea, difficulty in walking. His CBC showed Hb 8g/dL, TLC 2.7 and platelets 100,000, MCV 125 FL. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. B12 deficiency anemia

B. Sideroblastic anemia

C. Hemolytic anemia

D. Anemia of chronic disease

• Correct Answer: A. B12 deficiency anemia

Biostatistics

148. In the data 15, 2, 9, 10, 18, 14, and 72 the median is:

A. 10

B. 14

C. 15

D. 18

• Correct Answer: B. 14

*

APPLIED ANATOMY

67-year-old female has been treated in the hospital for pneumonia and is bed ridden for the past three weeks. She is

examined on a morning round and is found to have a swollen right leg. It is tender to palpation but not warm. Which of the underlying pathology is responsible for the changes in her leg?

A. Edema

B. Deep vein thrombus

C. Cellulitis

D. Septic embolization

Answer: Deep vein thrombus. Tender, swollen, non-warm leg in a bedridden patient with recent pneumonia is classic for DVT.

170. A pregnant woman did not take folic acid supplementation during early pregnancy. The fetus is diagnosed with a neural tube defect. During which time period does neural tube closure normally occur?

A. Week 1-2

B. Week 3-4

C. Week 5-6

D. Week 8-10

Answer: Week 3-4. Neural tube closure occurs between day 21-28 of gestation.

171. A 35-year-old male presents with complaints of early baldness and is diagnosed as having a testicular tumor. Which one of the following is the most likely site of origin for this tumor?

A. Spermatogonia

B. Sertoli Cells

C. Leydig Cells

D. Myoid Cells

Answer: Leydig Cells. Leydig cell tumors secrete testosterone, causing early baldness and virilization.

172. After amputation, a 46-year-old man complains of severe pain at the end of the limb. Physician explained that at the distal end of the injured peripheral nerve; the newly growing axons may form a swelling as a source of spontaneous pain. What is this swelling known as?

A. Astrocytoma

B. Glioma

C. Myeloma

D. Neuroma

Answer: Neuroma. A traumatic neuroma forms from disorganized axonal sprouting at the cut nerve end.

173. A 40-year-old lady complains that skin on right side of her face becomes red, hot and dry and she is unable to close that eye completely. Damage to which one of the following nerve fibers may be responsible for this clinical condition?

A. Parasympathetic

B. General somatic afferent

C. General visceral afferent

D. Sympathetic

Answer: Sympathetic. Loss of sympathetic innervation causes vasodilation → red/hot skin, anhidrosis → dry skin. Inability to close eye suggests facial nerve involvement too.

174. A patient with pontine hemorrhage presents with pinpoint pupils. Which one of the following arteries is most likely to be damaged?

A. Anterior cerebral

B. Basilar

C. Middle cerebral

D. Posterior inferior cerebellar

Answer: Basilar. The pons is supplied by branches of the basilar artery. Pinpoint pupils are classic for pontine hemorrhage.

175. What exits from the stylomastoid foramen?

A. Accessory Nerve

B. Facial Nerve

C. Glossopharyngeal Nerve

D. Hypoglossal Nerve

Answer: Facial Nerve. The facial nerve exits the skull through the stylomastoid foramen.

183. An autopsy is conducted in a suspected case of a criminal abortion which shows cyanosis, distension with bright red frothy blood on right side of the heart, pulmonary arteries and coronary veins. What is the most probable cause of death?

A. Air embolism

B. Fat embolism

C. Hemorrhage

D. Sepsis

Answer: Air embolism. Bright red frothy blood in the right heart and pulmonary arteries is classic for air embolism, often seen in criminal abortion.

184. A 17-year-old girl was brought to the emergency department with accidental ingestion of kerosene oil. Which is the most important common complication of this poisoning?

A. Acute hepatic failure

B. Bronchopneumonia

C. Encephalopathy

D. Acute Renal failure

Answer: Bronchopneumonia. Kerosene aspiration causes chemical pneumonitis and secondary bronchopneumonia, which is the most common and dangerous complication.

APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY

185. Which of the following metabolic fuel is utilized for generating glucose in severe starvation?

A. Amino acids

B. Fats

C. Glycogen

D. Lipoproteins

Answer: Amino acids. During prolonged starvation, gluconeogenesis uses amino acids, mainly from muscle protein, to generate glucose.

186. A patient with hepatic failure is gradually going into hepatic encephalopathy. Increase in which one of the following compounds is responsible for his deterioration?

A. Creatinine

B. Glutamate

C. Glutamine

D. Urea

Answer: Glutamine. Ammonia is detoxified to glutamine in astrocytes. Accumulation of glutamine causes osmotic swelling and hepatic encephalopathy.

187. A 30-year-old man presents with complaints of repeated episodes of indigestion, flatulence and bloating after consuming milk products while avoiding these products relieves his

symptoms completely. This condition is caused by the individual’s inability to digest which of the following?

A. Fructose

B. Lactose

C. Maltose

D. Mannose

Answer: Lactose. Symptoms after milk products that resolve with avoidance indicate lactose intolerance due to lactase deficiency.

188. Which of the following lipoprotein particles are most likely responsible for the appearance of the patient plasma after a fatty meal?

A. Chylomicron

B. HDL

C. LDL

D. VLDL

Answer: Chylomicron. Chylomicrons transport dietary fat and cause postprandial lipemia, making plasma appear milky after a fatty meal.

189. A new born starts to bleed from the umbilical cord and nostrils two days after delivery. This condition is due to deficiency of which of the following?

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin K

Answer: Vitamin K. Vitamin K deficiency causes hemorrhagic disease of the newborn, typically presenting 2-7 days after birth.

190. A 15-year-old diagnosed case of type 1 diabetes mellitus presents with increased thirst, hunger, urination, and weight loss. His fasting blood glucose level is 400 mg/dl. What is the most likely reason for this patient's inability to maintain a normal blood glucose level?*

A. Abnormal response to glucagon

B. Decreased glucagon to insulin ratio

C. Decreased glucose output by the liver

D. Decreased uptake of glucose by peripheral cells

Answer: Decreased uptake of glucose by peripheral cells. In type 1 DM there is absolute insulin deficiency, so insulin-dependent uptake of glucose by muscle and fat is severely impaired, causing hyperglycemia.

APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY

191. During exercise, which one of the following regional circulations will show a decrease in blood flow?

A. Cerebral

B. Coronary

C. Hepatic

D. Pulmonary

Answer: Hepatic. During exercise, blood flow is shunted away from splanchnic organs like the liver and gut to supply skeletal muscle and heart.

192. CT scan of a 62-year-old male shows damage to the Broca's area of motor cortex. Which of the following conditions best describes the deficit resulting from its damage?

A. Spastic paralysis of the contralateral hand

B. Inability to speak whole words correctly

C. Paralysis of the muscles of the larynx and pharynx

D. Inability to use the two hands to grasp an object

Answer: Inability to speak whole words correctly. Broca’s area damage causes expressive/non-fluent aphasia - difficulty forming words and sentences, with comprehension preserved.

193. A gentleman was going to market when suddenly he stepped on a sharp stone. Which of the following reflexes will be resultantly initiated?

A. Crossed extensor reflex in affected limb & withdrawal reflex in opposite limb

B. Withdrawal reflex in affected limb & crossed extensor reflex in opposite limb

C. Stretch reflex in affected limb & withdrawal reflex in opposite limb

D. Stretch reflex in affected limb & crossed extensor reflex in opposite limb

Answer: Withdrawal reflex in affected limb & crossed extensor reflex in opposite limb. Stepping on a sharp object triggers withdrawal of the affected leg and extension of the opposite leg to support weight.

194. A medical student begins hyperventilating in anxiety of examination and faints. He recovers when he is made to breathe into a paper bag. Which one of the following findings will be seen in his blood samples?

A. Decreased pH, decreased PCO_2

B. Decreased pH, increased PCO_2

C. Elevated pH, decreased PCO_2

D. Elevated pH, elevated PCO_2

Answer: Elevated pH, decreased PCO_2. Hyperventilation blows off CO_2, causing respiratory alkalosis with increased pH and decreased $PaCO_2$. Breathing into a paper bag reverses this.

195. Mean arterial pressure equals:

A. Arterial compliance times stroke volume

B. Heart rate times stroke volume

C. Cardiac output times total peripheral resistance

D. Heart rate times total peripheral resistance

Answer: Cardiac output times total peripheral resistance. MAP = CO × TPR. CO itself is heart rate × stroke volume.

196. Which of the following factor increases glomerular capillary filtration at the nephron?

A. Decreased capillary hydrostatic pressure

B. Decreased plasma colloidal osmotic pressure

C. Increased Bowman’s capsule hydrostatic pressure

D. Decrease renal blood flow

Answer: Decreased plasma colloidal osmotic pressure. Lower oncotic pressure in glomerular capillaries increases the net filtration pressure and GFR.

197. A 25-year-old man enters a dimly lit room after being in bright sunlight. Initially, he is unable to see clearly but his vision improves over 20 minutes. Which of the following best explains this adaptation?

A. Increased breakdown of rhodopsin in rods

B. Regeneration of rhodopsin in rods

C. Increased activity of cone photoreceptors

D. Decreased retinal sensitivity to light

Answer: Regeneration of rhodopsin in rods. Dark adaptation occurs as rhodopsin, which was bleached in bright light,

regenerates in rods over ~20-30 minutes, improving low-light vision.

198. The secretion of Growth hormone is increased by:

A. Hyperglycemia

B. Exercise

C. Somatostatin

D. Hypothermia

Answer: Exercise. GH secretion is stimulated by exercise, hypoglycemia, sleep, and stress. Somatostatin inhibits it, and hyperglycemia suppresses it.

199. A marathon runner experiences muscle fatigue toward the end of a race despite adequate oxygen supply. Which of the following is the most likely physiological cause?

A. Depletion of ATP stores

B. Glycogen depletion

C. Failure of neuromuscular transmission

D. Increased calcium release from sarcoplasmic reticulum

Answer: Glycogen depletion. In prolonged aerobic exercise, muscle glycogen stores become depleted, leading to fatigue even when oxygen is adequate.

200. In a patient with metabolic alkalosis:

A. HCO_3 of arterial blood is decreased

B. Kidney retains bicarbonate

C. Urine becomes alkaline

D. H^+ is excreted in urine

Answer: Kidney retains bicarbonate. In metabolic alkalosis, HCO_3^- is elevated in blood. The kidney compensates by excreting bicarbonate and retaining H^+, so urine becomes alkaline.

[16:04, 5/18/2026] NRE Prep By Dr Arslan Ashraf: 1. A 12-year-old boy presents to a neurologist. His mother tells that his child suddenly stops talking and keeps on staring. These episodes last from few seconds to minutes. Which one of the following drugs would be the best choice to treat this patient?

A. Carbamazepine

B. Diazepam

C. Eyhosuximide

D. Phenytoin

Answer: Ethosuximide.

2. The most common complication of insulin therapy is:

A. Increased bleeding tendency

B. Hypoglycemia

C. Pancreatitis

D. Severe hypertension

Answer: Hypoglycemia. Hypoglycemia is the most common and expected adverse effect of insulin therapy.

3. A 40-year-old lady suffering from duodenal ulcer has been prescribed a drug once daily that effectively reduces acid secretion for 24 hours. Which o…

[16:04, 5/18/2026] NRE Prep By Dr Arslan Ashraf: *Nre Prep by Dr Arslan Ashraf*

93. A 10-year-old child presents with circular, scaly lesions with central clearing on the trunk. The lesions are mildly itchy. On examination, the margins are raised and erythematous. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Eczema

B. Tinea corporis

C. Impetigo

D. Urticaria

Correct Answer: B. Tinea corporis

94. A 30-year-old man presents with diarrhea, dermatitis around the neck and mild cognitive disturbances. His diet mainly consists of maize. Deficiency of which nutrient is most likely responsible?

A. Riboflavin

B. Niacin

C. Thiamine

D. Pyridoxine

Correct Answer: B. Niacin

95. A 30-year-old woman presents with fatigue and pallor. Laboratory tests reveal microcytic hypochromic anemia. Deficiency of which nutrient is the most likely cause?

A. Vitamin B12

B. Folic acid

C. Iron

D. Vitamin C

Correct Answer: C. Iron

96. A 50-year-old man with a history of chronic alcoholism presents with confusion, ataxia, and ophthalmoplegia. Deficiency of which vitamin is responsible for this condition?

A. Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)

B. Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

C. Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)

D. Vitamin D

Correct Answer: A. Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)

97. A 5-year-old boy presents with intellectual disability, upward

slanting eyes, and a single palmar crease. Which chromosomal abnormality is most likely responsible?

A. Trisomy 13

B. Trisomy 18

C. Trisomy 21

D. Monosomy X

Correct Answer: C. Trisomy 21

98. A 12-year-old boy presents with progressive muscle weakness, difficulty climbing stairs, and calf muscle enlargement. His maternal uncle had a similar illness. What is the most likely mode of inheritance?

A. Autosomal dominant

B. Autosomal recessive

C. X-linked recessive

D. Mitochondrial inheritance

Correct Answer: C. X-linked recessive

Neurology & Musculoskeletal Systems

99. A 60-year-old man presents with resting tremors, bradykinesia, and rigidity. His facial expression is mask-like, and his gait is shuffling. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Alzheimer disease

B. Parkinson disease

C. Huntington disease

D. Multiple sclerosis

• Correct Answer: B. Parkinson disease

100. A 35-year-old woman presents with ptosis and diplopia that worsen towards end of the day. Symptoms improve with rest. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

A. Pyridostigmine

B. Diaminopyridine

C. Plasma exchange

D. Cyclophosphamide

• Correct Answer: A. Pyridostigmine

101. A 28-year-old man presents with ascending weakness starting from the lower limbs and progressing upwards over a few days. He had a recent history of respiratory infection. Reflexes are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Multiple sclerosis

B. Myasthenia gravis

C. Guillain-Barré syndrome

D. Muscular dystrophy

• Correct Answer: C. Guillain-Barré syndrome

Gastroenterology

102. A 45-year-old man presents with burning epigastric pain that improves after meals. He also reports occasional nausea. There is no weight loss. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cholecystitis

B. Peptic ulcer

C. Gastroesophageal reflux disease

D. Acute pancreatitis

• Correct Answer: B. Peptic ulcer

103. A 30-year-old woman presents with chronic diarrhea and weight loss. Laboratory tests reveal anti-tissue transglutaminase antibodies. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Crohn disease

B. Ulcerative colitis

C. Celiac disease

D. Irritable bowel syndrome

• Correct Answer: C. Celiac disease

Rheumatology & Rheumatologic Disorders

104. A 45-year-old woman presents with symmetrical pain and stiffness in the small joints of both hands, especially in the

morning lasting more than 1 hour. There is no history of muco-cutaneous lesions. Which investigation would be most appropriate to confirm the diagnosis?

A. X-Ray hands

B. ESR

C. Anti CCP

D. ANA

• Correct Answer: C. Anti CCP

105. A 50-year-old man presents with sudden onset of severe pain, redness, swelling of the first metatarsophalangeal joint. He has a history of similar episodes two years back. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Rheumatoid arthritis

B. Osteoarthritis

C. Gout

D. Psoriatic arthritis

• Correct Answer: C. Gout

Endocrinology & Metabolic Disorders

106. A 28-year-old woman presents with weight loss, heat intolerance, palpitations, tremors. On examination, she has diffuse goiter and exophthalmos. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Hashimoto thyroiditis

B. Graves' disease

C. Subacute thyroiditis

D. Toxic multinodular goitre

• Correct Answer: B. Graves' disease

107. A 50-year-old man presents with polyuria, polydipsia, and fatigue. Laboratory results show fasting blood glucose of 180 mg/dL. What is the most appropriate initial management?

A. Insulin therapy immediately

B. Lifestyle modification and metformin

C. Sulfonylureas only

D. Dietary restriction

• Correct Answer: B. Lifestyle modification and metformin

108. A patient presents with tetany and positive Chvostek's sign. Deficiency of which electrolyte is most likely responsible?

A. Sodium

B. Potassium

C. Calcium

D. Magnesium

• Correct Answer: C. Calcium

109. A 35-year-old woman presents with central obesity, moon face, purple striae, and hypertension. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Addison disease

B. Cushing syndrome

C. Hyperthyroidism

D. Acromegaly

• Correct Answer: B. Cushing syndrome

Psychiatry

110. A 28-year-old woman presents with persistent low mood, anhedonia, and fatigue for the past 3 months. She also reports poor sleep and decreased appetite. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Bipolar disorder

B. Major depressive disorder

C. Generalized anxiety disorder

D. Schizophrenia

• Correct Answer: B. Major depressive disorder

111. A 35-year-old man presents with sudden episodes of intense fear, palpitations, sweating, and shortness of breath, lasting 10-15 minutes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Panic disorder

B. Obsessive-compulsive disorder

C. Post-traumatic stress disorder

D. Social anxiety disorder

• Correct Answer: A. Panic disorder

112. A 40-year-old man presents with auditory hallucinations, disorganized speech, and social withdrawal for the past 6 months. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Schizophrenia

B. Major depressive disorder

C. Bipolar disorder

D. Generalized anxiety disorder

• Correct Answer: A. Schizophrenia

Hematology & Oncology

113. A 6-year-old boy presents with pallor, fatigue, and easy bruising. Laboratory tests reveal pancytopenia and bone marrow shows hypercellularity with abnormal lymphoblasts. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Aplastic anemia

B. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

C. Chronic myelogenous leukemia

D. Hemolytic anemia

• Correct Answer: B. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

114. A 25-year-old man presents with hematuria and flank pain. Peripheral smear shows sickle-shaped red blood cells. He reports episodes of painful crises since childhood. What is the most likely underlying defect?

A. Autosomal recessive mutation in beta-globin gene

B. Autosomal dominant mutation in alpha-globin gene

C. Acquired hemoglobin mutation

D. Vitamin B12 deficiency

• Correct Answer: A. Autosomal recessive mutation in beta-globin gene

Cardiovascular System

115. A 65-year-old man presents with exertional dyspnea, orthopnea, and paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea. Examination reveals bibasilar crackles, elevated jugular venous pressure, and a displaced apex beat. Echocardiography shows reduced ejection fraction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Hyperthyroid heart disease

B. Dilated cardiomyopathy

C. Myocardial infarction

D. Constrictive pericarditis

• Correct Answer: B. Dilated cardiomyopathy

116. A 45-year-old man presents with sudden-onset severe chest pain radiating to the back. Blood pressure is significantly different in both arms. What is the most appropriate investigation for diagnosis?

A. Troponins

B. Echocardiography

C. CT angiography

D. D-Dimer

• Correct Answer: C. CT angiography

117. A 55-year-old woman presents with fatigue, lightheadedness, and palpitations. ECG shows a prolonged PR interval with dropped QRS complexes in a regular pattern. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. First-degree AV block

B. Second-degree AV block

C. Third-degree AV block

D. Sinus bradycardia

• Correct Answer: B. Second-degree AV block

118. A 60-year-old man presents with exertional chest pain relieved by rest. ECG at rest is normal. Exercise stress test shows ST-segment depression in multiple leads during exertion.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Stable angina

B. Unstable angina

C. Prinzmetal angina

D. Myocardial infarction

• Correct Answer: A. Stable angina

Pulmonology

119. A 55-year-old man with a history of long-term smoking presents with chronic productive cough for 3 months each year for the last 2 years. He also has dyspnea on exertion. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Chronic bronchitis

B. Emphysema

C. Asthma

D. Tuberculosis

• Correct Answer: A. Chronic bronchitis

120. A 60-year-old man with a 40-pack-year smoking history presents with a history of persistent cough, two episodes of hemoptysis, a hoarse voice and weight loss. Chest X-ray reveals a large hilar mass. Which of the following is the appropriate investigation to confirm the diagnosis?

A. Sputum for acid fast bacilli

B. High resolution CT chest

C. Bronchial Biopsy

• Correct Answer: C. Bronchial Biopsy

Nephrology & Renal Transplant

121. A 10-year-old girl presents with frothy urine and periorbital swelling. Laboratory tests show proteinuria >3.5 g/day, hypoalbuminemia, and hyperlipidemia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Minimal change disease

B. IgA nephropathy

C. Acute glomerulonephritis

D. Acute tubular necrosis

• Correct Answer: A. Minimal change disease

122. A 40-year-old renal transplant recipient presents 1-year post-transplant with gradually rising creatinine. He is asymptomatic and compliant. Ultrasound is normal. What is the most appropriate next step?

A. Increase immunosuppressive drugs

B. Start high-dose steroids

C. Renal allograft biopsy

D. Start antibiotics

• Correct Answer: C. Renal allograft biopsy

123. A 52-year-old man on regular hemodialysis presents with sudden loss of thrill over his AV fistula. The limb is not red or tender. What is the most appropriate management?

A. Immediate surgical thrombectomy

B. Doppler ultrasound evaluation

C. Switch to peritoneal dialysis

D. Start anticoagulation

• Correct Answer: A. Immediate surgical thrombectomy

124. A 28-year-old man presents with fever, rash, and joint pain after taking antibiotics for a urinary tract infection. Laboratory tests show eosinophilia and mild renal impairment. Urinalysis shows white blood cell casts. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute interstitial nephritis

B. Acute tubular necrosis

C. IgA nephropathy

D. Minimal change disease

• Correct Answer: A. Acute interstitial nephritis

Infectious Diseases

125. A 35-year-old man presents with fever, malaise, and a maculopapular rash that started on his face and spread to the

trunk. Whitish spots are seen on the buccal mucosa. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Measles

B. Rubella

C. Varicella

D. Scarlet fever

• Correct Answer: A. Measles

126. A 22-year-old student presents with high grade fever, headache and vomiting of three days duration. Neck stiffness is positive. Which of the following should be done immediately to confirm the diagnosis?

A. CT scan brain

B. CRP Q

C. Lumbar puncture

D. MRI brain

• Correct Answer: C. Lumbar puncture

127. A 40-year-old man has been started ATT for pulmonary tuberculosis. He develops joint pains 3-weeks after starting treatment. Which of the following drugs is responsible?

A. INH

B. Rifampin

C. Pyrazinamide

D. Ethambutol

• Correct Answer: C. Pyrazinamide

129. A 60-year-old man presents with painless, firm, non-tender cervical lymphadenopathy. He also reports night sweats, weight loss, and fever. Excisional biopsy shows Reed-Sternberg cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Hodgkin lymphoma

B. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

C. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

D. Tuberculosis

• Correct Answer: A. Hodgkin lymphoma

130. A 55-year-old woman presents with fatigue and recurrent infections. Laboratory tests reveal pancytopenia. Bone marrow biopsy shows hypercellularity with $\ge 20\%$ blasts. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute myeloid leukemia

B. Chronic myeloid leukemia

C. Myelodysplastic syndrome

D. Aplastic anemia

• Correct Answer: A. Acute myeloid leukemia

131. A 65-year-old man presents with bone pain, recurrent infections, and easy bruising. Laboratory tests show normocytic anemia, hypercalcemia, and monoclonal spike on serum protein electrophoresis. Bone marrow biopsy shows $>10\%$ plasma cells. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

A. Bortezomib

B. Rituximab

C. Imatinib

D. Cyclophosphamide

• Correct Answer: A. Bortezomib

Emergency Medicine & Critical Care

132. A 45-year-old man presents to the emergency department with sudden severe shortness of breath, hypotension, and distended neck veins. ECG shows sinus tachycardia and chest X-ray shows mediastinal widening. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Tension pneumothorax

B. Pulmonary embolism

C. Acute myocardial infarction

D. Cardiac tamponade

• Correct Answer: D. Cardiac tamponade

133. A 22-year-old woman presents to the emergency department with breathlessness, chest tightness, and wheezing

for the last 3 hours. She has a history of asthma and uses salbutamol inhaler. Her respiratory rate is 32/min, heart rate is 120 bpm, and SpO2 is 88% on room air, diffuse expiratory wheezes are heard bilaterally. Peak expiratory flow rate is 55% of predicted. What is the most appropriate initial management?

A. Continuous nebulized bronchodilators

B. IV glucose with insulin

C. IM Magnesium sulphate

D. Non-invasive ventilation

• Correct Answer: A. Continuous nebulized bronchodilators

134. A 40-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident. He is unconscious, has unequal pupils, and develops decerebrate posturing. CT scan reveals an epidural hematoma. What is the most likely urgent intervention?

A. Mannitol administration only

B. Immediate surgical evacuation

C. Lumbar puncture

D. Conservative management

• Correct Answer: B. Immediate surgical evacuation

135. A 25-year-old man presents with confusion, high fever, and generalized tonic-clonic seizures. His blood pressure is low, and heart rate is elevated. Laboratory tests show metabolic acidosis and elevated lactate. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Septic shock

B. Hypovolemic shock

C. Cardiogenic shock

D. Neurogenic shock

• Correct Answer: A. Septic shock

Clinical Pharmacology

136. A 55-year-old man with newly diagnosed hypertension and type 2 diabetes presents for management. He has microalbuminuria. Which drug is the most appropriate first-line therapy for both blood pressure control and kidney protection?

A. Lisinopril

B. Hydrochlorothiazide

C. Amlodipine

D. Metoprolol

• Correct Answer: A. Lisinopril

137. A 65-year-old man with chronic stable angina is started on a new medication to prevent anginal attacks. He reports fatigue and mild bradycardia on follow-up. Which class of drugs is most likely responsible?

A. Beta-blockers

B. Nitrates

C. ACE inhibitors

D. Ranolazine

• Correct Answer: A. Beta-blockers

138. A 35-year-old man presented with 3 years' history of recurrent diffuse abdominal pain especially after breakfast which improves with defecation. He denies any weight loss. He has noticed that his symptoms aggravate while he is under stress. All his investigations are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Crohn's disease

B. Irritable bowel syndrome

C. Tropical sprue

D. Ulcerative colitis

• Correct Answer: B. Irritable bowel syndrome